

COAL SITUATION HERE IS GRAVE.

Only 12,000 Tons of Anthracite Within the Reach of the Local Dealers.

BITUMINOUS UP AGAIN.

W. K. Vanderbilt, It Is Declared, Is at Work to End the Big Strike—Reading Continues Strong.

AGENCIES AT WORK TO END THE STRIKE.

The agencies-UNPRECEDENTED IN THE HISTORY OF STRIKES IN THIS COUNTRY—that have been at work thus far to bring about a settlement of the coal strike are:

THE CIVIC FEDERATION—Proposals of arbitration and active peace moves.

MARK HANNA—"Wire pulling" to induce coal operators to concede some of the demands of the tollers.

W. K. VANDERBILT—Intervention to protect the Vanderbilt interests, affected by the shut-down.

GOV. STONE—Reported promise to the anthracite strikers to aid in prosecuting the Coal Trust.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL ELKIN—Ditto.

The situation in the coal market of this city is daily growing more serious.

In the opinion of several of the largest wholesalers, as expressed to-day, there is not more than 12,000 tons of anthracite coal within reach of the dealers here.

"The Mahanattah Elevated Railroad Company has six weeks supply of anthracite coal on hand," said Mr. Hilbert, manager for H. L. Herbert & Co., who have the contract for that corporation. "Any one can see this supply by going to the stock yards in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street. It is true that soft coal was burned on the engines this week, but that was only done for test purposes. All the engines are to-day burning hard coal and will continue to do so until the supply runs out."

Some stove, nut and egg coal is being received in the city, but the steam sizes have run out entirely.

"The coal," said a local dealer, "coming here now is being reloaded from dealers in the interior of the State who, according to custom, filled their yards in the spring."

There were no changes in the wholesale prices of either soft or hard coal to-day. In the retail market there was a slight advance in the price of soft coal, the price now being \$5.25, although some dealers were taking yesterday's price of \$5 for the same quality.

Anthracite prices were unchanged.

Vanderbilt at Work.

Still another new factor—and one that apparently is calculated to make for peace—has entered into the coal strike situation.

The chief topic of discussion early to-day among the coal operators was the reported intervention of W. K. Vanderbilt, just home from Europe, to prevent a strike of the 300,000 bituminous miners throughout the United States, and to end the strike of the 147,000 anthracite miners, who have been idle for almost a month.

For many days before Mr. Vanderbilt called from Europe reports were current in Wall Street that the young millionaire purposed hurrying to this side to do what he could toward a settlement of the trouble, the Vanderbilt interests being profoundly affected by the anthracite shut-down and the prospect of a prolonged struggle.

Reading again opened strong to-day, and those to whom the "market" is the best forerunner of events saw something decidedly hopeful in the firm tone of this "hard coal stock."

Wait for Mitchell.

(Special to The Evening World.) WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 29.—Until President Mitchell returns here from the West to-morrow evening there will be no decisive action in the matter of proceeding against the Coal Trust through Attorney-General Elkin.

The operators are rushing preparations to-day to meet the return of the strikers, and are bringing all their persuasive power to bear to induce all of the engineers, firemen and pump runners to quit work on Monday.

A big meeting will be held in this city to-morrow, at which President Mitchell is to be the principal speaker.

The operators are increasing their force of iron and coal policemen. The Executive Board, consisting of members of the three striking districts, will meet to-day.

A committee of strikers to-day called upon W. H. Hines, a prominent lawyer of this city and an authority on mining matters, and requested him to commence action for the miners to claim the coal banks at every colliery. The miners, it is said, expect to be able to shut an injunction restraining the operators from making use of the colliery until the case is settled.

STATUE FOR GEN. SEWELL.

Secretary of War Authorized to Provide Cannon for Purpose.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Senate today adopted a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish to the Government of New Jersey a cannon of 2.4-inch caliber, not exceeding 2,500 pounds in weight, as a monument to the construction of an armory at New Brunswick, N. J.

IN SPITE OF HUMILIATION JASPER IS STILL AT WORK.

Veteran Superintendent of Schools Goes Mournfully to His Task, Although Practically Kicked Out of the Service.

Bowed and careworn under what ex-President Miles M. O'Brien characterizes as "the gratuitous humiliation put upon him by the new Board of Education in refusing to reappoint him Assistant Superintendent for the few months remaining to him after forty-five years in the service of the Department of Education," John Jasper (merged from his home, No. 130 West One Hundred and Twenty-third street, at 8 o'clock this morning.

He was going, as has been his invariable custom six days in the week, to his desk in the Hall of Education. He was, as usual, the first man in the building. He will be sixty-five years old in August, and under the law the board may retire any officer of the department when he reaches that age. His appointment term, it happens, expires in June and the new board refused to reappoint him for the two months remaining to him of active official life, though they inconsistently decided to let him "hold over."

"I thought I knew what a reformer was," said Superintendent Jasper in response to an Evening World reporter's request for an interview, "but now, in my declining years, I find that I am a fit subject for a kindergarten class."

"But there, I have said too much. No, I am still an officer of the department. I never have and I will not now criticize the board. I have always been loyal to my board."

Sixty Years in Public Schools.

In response to a request for the story



JOHN JASPER.

of his connection with the public schools.

Mr. Jasper said with a sigh:

"That's a long story, beginning sixty years ago when I was a little boy—a pupil in No. 9, at Eighty-second street and Eleventh avenue, now West End avenue. There were only sixty little people in the school. We had grown to 125 when at twelve I went to No. 17, in West Forty-seventh street, a new school. No. 9 was the only school between Forty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets up to that time. After two more years I went to the new No. 9, at Broadway and West Forty-third. I was graduated in 1856, and after a year as a surveyor under the late Gen. Egbert L. Viele, in the city parks, I became a teacher in No. 9 under my former teacher, Principal John D. Robinson, now at No. 94, in West Sixty-eighth street."

"When I first became superintendent there were 100,000 pupils in the schools. Now there are 260,000, and the school-houses have developed from plain, box-shaped structures, with bare white walls into the Snyder idea of modern schools, each a thing of beauty, inside

Tells the Story of His Sixty Years' Connection with New York Schools as Pupil, Teacher and Superintendent.

and out, and an appreciable aid to education. I have been a constant advocate of this advance in school architecture.

"Never Took Perquisites."

"As a teacher my salary was \$600, gradually rising to \$800; as principal, \$1,200 to \$1,600; as assistant superintendent, \$2,000 to \$2,500; and as superintendent, \$3,500 to \$5,000. I have never received a dollar beyond my salary. I have had almost absolute control of the selection of the book supply, on which we spend \$200,000 to \$300,000 every year. I have had publishers offer to furnish books for my library. I have about 1,500 volumes, and I paid for every one of them. A Philadelphia firm notified me that they would send me two cases of books to my home. I telegraphed that if they did I'd send them back at their expense, though they might send them to the department, which they did."

"In consequence I own no yacht, and my all is the house I live in. I am in receipt of an income from 'my property' of about \$1,000 a year."

"I know that I have a more loyal support from the teachers than any other superintendent in the United States."

"I am here six days in the week from 8:30 A. M. till any hour after 5 o'clock P. M., and I have not been absent three days in twenty-three years."

"Now I am down and out without the consolation of an honorable retirement."

HIGHWAYMEN ROB MILKMAN.

After an Exciting Chase the Police Capture Peter Gray, Who Denies Participation.

WATCH AND MONEY GONE.

Accused Man Was Caught Running and Said He Was Hurrying to Catch a Broadway Car.

After a chase through the Bowery, the police of the Mulberry street station this morning arrested Peter Gray, thirty-three years old, of No. 1135 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, on a charge of highway robbery.

Henry Tutting, a wholesale milk dealer, of No. 109 King street, Manhattan, was standing at Hoboken street on the Bowery when several men rushed upon him, threw him on his back on the sidewalk and took from him a gold watch and a small sum of money, besides letters and papers.

As the highwaymen were completing their work Patrolman Birmingham came in sight and they ran south on the Bowery. The officer followed and at Prince street other policemen were brought into the chase. Here the highwaymen divided and went in different directions. Gray was caught running toward Broadway.

He denied that he was a highwayman and said that he was running to catch a Broadway car. He said that he was one of the robbers.

CONEY ISLAND VERY BAD. VERY GOOD.

The Kings County

May Grand Jury

Says:

At Coney Island we find that the Excise Law is openly and flagrantly violated and that dance and concert halls are carried on in a great many instances in open violation of the law. There was been imbibed in the minds of the rank and file of the police force the idea that the present Excise law is to be liberally and leniently treated.

Not only do we find that the law is flagrantly violated at Coney Island, but throughout the ENTIRE BOROUGH. While we believe this law to be vicious, cruel and fostering more crime than may be attributed to all other causes combined, it is still no less a law and should be enforced.

It is our judgment that the above conditions Warrant SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE POLICE COMMISSIONER in no uncertain terms as to the enforcement of this law.

Col. Partridge,

Police Commissioner,

Says:

I had no knowledge that the Grand Jury was investigating Coney Island. I made a trip to Coney Island recently and I personally inspected many of the resorts.

I saw many places and made many observations. I failed, however, to find that the law was being flagrantly violated.

In fact, I found Coney Island to be a VERY ORDERLY PLACE, and not the disorderly place some persons have represented it to be. Personally, and I speak officially, I do not think there is anything in Coney Island to complain of seriously, but, without the Grand Jury has acted without really knowing what actually constitutes violations of the law.

IT'S WARMER, THANK YOU, AFTER OUR WINTRY SPELL.

Mercury Climbs Up in Its Glass House and Stops at 64 at 3 P. M.

At noon to-day the mercury which for

about twenty-four hours had been showing near the big (at bulb of the official weather thermometer) picked up its head for a glance at Old Sol and, reassured, began to climb up the shiny glass tube. It climbed and climbed, until at 3 o'clock it reached the 64-degree mark. Then it stopped with an air that plainly said: "Well, I guess I did enough for one day."

Of course, it was by no means a straw-hat-in-rickety-palm-leaf day. Early in the morning there was a cool breeze that made last winter's overcoat a welcome friend. The night had been the coldest May night on record, and the morning wasn't going to lose any glory if it could help it.

Snow fell last night throughout the

WEATHER FORECAST.

Forecast for the thirty-six hours ending at 3 P. M. Friday, for New York City and vicinity: Fair to-night and Friday; rising temperature; fresh to light westerly winds.

northern part of the Adirondacks. At some points it was an inch deep. The thermometer ranged from 30 to 35. At Rochester the temperature was 36, and there was a slight snowfall. In western Connecticut the mercury ranged around 35, and heavy frosts damaged the fruit.

BRIDGE PLAZA NOT FOR THE B. R. T.

Corporation Counsel Rives Holds That Railroad Cannot Lay Tracks on Brooklyn Approach.

The vacation of a temporary injunction by Justice Smith in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, which had been obtained by Arthur Hughes, a property owner, brought an expression of opinion from Corporation Counsel Rives and Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal that to-day.

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COALERS LED IN STOCKS' ADVANCE.

Trading Fairly Active at the Start and Tone Was Firm—Delaware and Hudson a Feature.

The stock market to-day opened with a fairly good display of strength. Trading was only moderately active, but the general tone was good.

Prices at the start were fractionally in advance of yesterday's closing figures. The sentiment was decidedly bullish in the early trading.

The prospects of a settlement of the coal strike caused fairly good buying of the coalers and price in these securities advanced steadily.

Reading opened 2-4 in advance of yesterday's closing price of 62 1/2. The 24 preferred was up 1-2 at 63 1/2. Erie opened up 1-8 at 37 1/4 and was soon at 38. Delaware & Hudson opened at 38. The coalers were very active and in short time gained nearly 2 points.

The Pacific were fairly active and buoyant. The local tractions were neglected in the early dealings.

After the first half hour the trading became dull, but the tone remained very steady.

In the afternoon prices reached the highest point of the day. The tone held very firm, but trading was extremely dull.

Toward the close trading was almost at a standstill. The closing was dull and active.

The total sales of stocks were 310,000 shares and of bonds \$2,300,000.

The Closing Quotations.

Stock	High	Low	Close
Am. Copper	68 1/2	68 1/4	68 1/2
Am. Coal & Oil	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Steel	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Sugar	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Tobacco	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Tea	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Wine	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Whisky	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Lard	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Flour	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Cotton	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Wool	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Hides	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Leather	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Rubber	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Glass	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Paper	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Books	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Stationery	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Printing	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Telegraph	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Telephone	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Electric	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Gas	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Water	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Sewer	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Drainage	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Irrigation	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Reclamation	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Conservation	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Forestry	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Fisheries	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Game	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Hunting	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Fishing	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Boating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Camping	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Hiking	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Jogging	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Walking	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Running	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Cycling	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Sledding	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Snowshoeing	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Ice skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Figure skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Speed skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Long skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Short skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Relay skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Massed skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Individual skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Pairs skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Four skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Eight skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Twelve skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Sixteen skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Twenty skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Thirty skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Forty skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Fifty skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Sixty skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Seventy skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Eighty skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Ninety skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. Hundred skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. One hundred and one skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. One hundred and two skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. One hundred and three skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. One hundred and four skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. One hundred and five skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. One hundred and six skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. One hundred and seven skating	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Am. One hundred and			